

IN THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims provided below will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application.

1. (currently amended) A composition for the administration of a pharmacologically active compound to a mammal, comprising:

(i) a salt comprising ~~formed of~~ the pharmacologically active compound and a lipophilic counterion; and

(ii) a pharmaceutically acceptable, water immiscible solvent;

combined together to form an injectable composition that when administered to an animal, forms a depot that releases the active compound over time ~~when administered to the mammal.~~

2. (canceled)

3. (previously presented) The composition of claim 1 wherein the pharmacologically active compound is an antibiotic.

4. (previously presented) The composition of claim 1 wherein the pharmacologically active compound is selected from the group consisting of: tilmicosin, fluoxetine, oxytetracycline, doxycycline, roxithromycin, terbinafine, trimethoprim, neomycin, streptomycin, gentamycin, dibucaine, bupivacaine, benzocaine, tetracaine, acepromazine, itraconazole, tetracyclines, sulfonamides, and aminoglycosides.

5. (original) The composition of claim 4 wherein the pharmacologically active compound is tilmicosin, terbinafine, or fluoxetine.

6. (previously presented) The composition of claim 1 wherein the lipophilic counterion is an ionized form of a C₁₀-C₂₂ saturated or un-saturated fatty acid.

7. (previously presented) The composition of claim 1 wherein the lipophilic counterion is an ionized form of a C₁₀-C₁₈ saturated or unsaturated fatty acid.

8. (original) The composition of claim 7 wherein the fatty acid selected from the group consisting of one or more of: lauric acid, decanoic acid, myristic acid, oleic acid and linoleic acid.

9. (currently amended) A The composition of claim 1 for the administration of a pharmacologically active compound to a mammal, comprising:

(i) a salt comprising the pharmacologically active compound and a lipophilic counterion;
and

(ii) a pharmaceutically acceptable, water immiscible solvent;
combined together to form an injectable composition that releases the active compound over time when administered to the mammal;

wherein the lipophilic counterion is an ionized form of a polycarboxylic acid.

10. (original) The composition of claim 9 wherein the polycarboxylic acid is selected from the group consisting of one or more of: sebacic acid, polysebacic acid, polyaspartic acid, polyacrylic acid, and polybenzoic acid.

11. (previously presented) The composition of claim 1 wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable water immiscible solvent is selected from the group consisting of one or more of: saw flower oil, safflower oil, castor oil, isopropyl myristate, ethyl lactate, soybean oil, cottonseed oil, corn oil, sunflower oil, arachis oil, olive oil, palm oil, coconut oil, hemp seed oil, canola oil, almond oil, a medium or long chain fatty acid, ethyl oleate, linoleic acid, isopropyl palmitate, a glycerol ester, a polyoxyl hydrogenated castor oil, cod liver oil, and a fish derived oil.

12. (original) The composition of claim 11 wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable water immiscible solvent is selected from the group consisting of one or more of: safflower oil, castor oil, linoleic acid, and isopropyl myristate.

13. (currently amended) A The composition for administering tilimicosin comprising of claim 1 wherein

(i) ~~a salt comprising the pharmacologically active compound is tilmicosin and, the lipophilic counterion is an ionized form of linoleic acid, and~~

(ii) ~~a the pharmaceutically acceptable solvent is selected from the group consisting of one or more of safflower oil, castor oil, and isopropyl myristate,.~~

combined together to form an injectable composition that, when administered to an animal, forms a depot that releases the active compound over time.

14. (previously presented) The composition of claim 1 wherein the pharmacologically active compound is fluoxetine, the lipophilic counterion is an ionized form of decanoic acid, and the pharmaceutically acceptable solvent is selected from the group consisting of one or more of: safflower oil, castor oil, and isopropyl myristate.

15. to 43. (canceled)

44. (currently amended) A composition for administration of a pharmacologically active compound to a mammal, comprising

(i) a salt comprising ~~formed of~~ the pharmacologically active compound and a lipophilic counterion; and

(ii) a pharmaceutically acceptable water immiscible solvent,
combined together to form a clear injectable solution that, when injected into water, forms a cohesive oily mass.

45 - 58. (canceled)

59. (previously presented) The composition of claim 44 wherein the pharmacologically active compound is an antibiotic.

60. (previously presented) The composition of claim 44 wherein the pharmacologically active compound is selected from the group consisting of: tilmicosin, fluoxetine, oxytetracycline, doxycycline, roxithromycin, terbinafine, trimethoprim, neomycin, streptomycin, gentamycin,

dibucaine, bupivacaine, benzocaine, tetracaine, acepromazine, itraconazole, tetracyclines, sulfonamides, and aminoglycosides.

61. (previously presented) The composition of claim 60 wherein the pharmacologically active compound is tilmicosin, terbinafine, or fluoxetine.

62. (previously presented) The composition of claim 44 wherein the lipophilic counterion is an ionized form of a C₁₀-C₂₂ saturated or unsaturated fatty acid.

63. (previously presented) The composition of claim 44 wherein the lipophilic counterion is an ionized form of a C₁₀-C₁₈ saturated or unsaturated fatty acid.

64. (previously presented) The composition of claim 63 wherein the fatty acid selected from the group consisting of one or more of: lauric acid, decanoic acid, myristic acid, oleic acid and linoleic acid.

65. (currently amended) A The composition of claim 44 for administration of a pharmacologically active compound to a mammal, comprising

(i) a salt comprising the pharmacologically active compound and a lipophilic counterion;
and

(ii) a pharmaceutically acceptable water immiscible solvent,
combined together to form a clear injectable solution,

wherein the lipophilic counterion is an ionized form of a polycarboxylic acid.

66. (previously presented) The composition of claim 65 wherein the polycarboxylic acid is selected from the group consisting of one or more of: sebacic acid, polysebacic acid, polyaspartic acid, polyacrylic acid, and polybenzoic acid.

67. (previously presented) The composition of claim 44 wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable water immiscible solvent is selected from the group consisting of one or more of: saw flower oil, safflower oil, castor oil, isopropyl myristate, ethyl lactate, soybean oil, cottonseed oil, corn oil, sunflower oil, arachis oil, olive oil, palm oil, coconut oil, hemp seed oil, canola oil,

almond oil, a medium or long chain fatty acid, ethyl oleate, linoleic acid, isopropyl palmitate, a glycerol ester, a polyoxyl hydrogenated castor oil, cod liver oil, and a fish derived oil.

68. (previously presented) The composition of claim 67 wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable water immiscible solvent is selected from the group consisting of one or more of: safflower oil, castor oil, linoleic acid, and isopropyl myristate.

69. (currently amended) ~~A~~ The composition for administering tilmicosin comprising of claim 44 ~~wherein~~

~~(i) a salt comprising the pharmacologically active compound is tilmicosin and, the lipophilic counterion is an ionized form of linoleic acid, and~~

~~(ii) a the pharmaceutically acceptable solvent is selected from the group consisting of one or more of safflower oil, castor oil, and isopropyl myristate,~~

combined together to form a clear injectable solution that, when injected into water, forms a cohesive oily mass.

70. (previously presented) The composition of claim 44 wherein the pharmacologically active compound is fluoxetine, the lipophilic counterion is an ionized form of decanoic acid, and the pharmaceutically acceptable solvent is selected from the group consisting of one or more of: safflower oil, castor oil, and isopropyl myristate.